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—“our sea, our islands, our mountains”—to further this goal.

We still have many difficulties. But I tell you—and I am convinced that you will agree with me—that all these difficulties are trifling in comparison with all we have gone through so far and that only strong will is needed to solve them. . . .

In the past two years, we have achieved very good results. Now, when we look to see how our economy is advancing, we notice that those who adapted [to the new conditions] on time and organized themselves well are progressing rapidly. Others, who have not adapted and who had certain difficulties and shortcomings, have not done well. But it is still necessary for people to realize that the situation depends on them, not on somebody else.

There are difficulties. Why? Because we are part of the world economy, because the world situation is such that we must adapt to world economic norms. . . . We must not compare ourselves with those countries in which labor productivity is low, but rather with those in which it is high. . . . Labor productivity and a proper organization in our enterprises—this is the only way we can solve our problems. . . .

I am speaking about [all this] here because sometimes our tiny domestic difficulties appear insurmountable. One should always look further afield, at certain difficulties of other peoples. . . . Even the United States has difficulties. . . . Our country was destroyed to its foundations. . . . Even the foreigners who were here before and have now come again marvel at the things we have achieved. (Radio Belgrade, August 11.)

Dealing with Undeveloped Lands

Yugoslavia's trade practices with underdeveloped countries came in for analysis by President Tito on September 4. Speaking to political workers and representatives of work organizations in Trbovlje, Slovenia, Tito criticized the tendency of individual Yugoslav exporters to make a quick profit and then move elsewhere. He said that on his trips abroad he had found that because of such tactics a number of Yugoslav exporters had “gained us a very bad reputation.”

“... The problem of a good reputation concerns not only quality; . . . the soundness of the operation plays

an enormous role. This is particularly true among the developing countries, among the African and Asian peoples, who have a great mistrust in general, since [everyone] robbed them in the past. Now, if we were to go to these countries to take the greatest possible advantage and then leave, to let happen what may, then we would lose our reputation and would have difficulties in selling in those countries.”

Tito claimed, however, that Yugoslavia had “enormous political capital” in the undeveloped areas. The country had several hundred experts in Ethiopia, and the Arab nations which were seeking expanded economic ties. Referring to his visits abroad to consult with the Arab leaders on the Arab-Israeli dispute, Tito said that Iraq had asked Yugoslavia to build four big tankers and to form joint companies for oil prospecting. Similar requests were made by Syria. (Radio Belgrade, September 4.)

Writers Barred from Air

Three writers, including the prominent Serbian poet Matija Beckovic, were barred from Belgrade's television and radio networks on the ground that they were being influenced by the Central Intelligence Agency. In an interview in the literary periodical *Knizevne Novine*, Beckovic denounced the communist heads of the networks: “If what is being said about the CIA is really true, then I propose that this efficient service be engaged again for our TV programs so that we can see something good. For, as a layman, I consider the CIA to be an enemy of this country and of its TV programs. I think that only the nonsense and stupidity presented on our TV and radio could be excused as activities of the CIA.”

Beckovic, who is a non-communist, also asserted:

“These party people love the people as a whole, but hate man individually. Every day I have to prove my wits and talent, while they are free of any requirement for producing such evidence.”

Turning his attention to other issues, the poet condemned secret trials. “I do not admit,” he said, “that

such a policy is legal. I do not recognize my biography, which they dreamed up while gazing into the fireplace. I do not recognize blind people as art critics. When surrounded by imposters, poltroons, idiots and cowards, a normal person has to admire himself all the more.”

Beckovic and his two colleagues, Brana Crncevic and Dusan Radovic, are authors of a number of successful children's programs. Their conflict with the network chiefs was traced to the linguistic controversy between Serbs and Croats that threatened to become a major political issue last March. Beckovic and his friends agreed with a group of Croatian intellectuals who demanded that the Croatian language have equality with Serbian. Beckovic also signed a Serbian declaration, stating that if the Croats were granted equality, the Serbs, who live in many parts of the country outside Serbia proper, should receive instruction exclusively in Serbian. (*The New York Times*, August 20.)

Visa Agreement

Rumania and Yugoslavia signed a new agreement on August 2 further easing regulations affecting travel between the two countries. The pact, concluded in Belgrade, allows Yugoslav citizens to go to Rumania without a Yugoslav visa. It also abolishes the limits previously set on the number of trips Yugoslavs could make to Rumania. (Tanyug, August 2.)

NATO Maneuvers Scored

Party newspapers charged that NATO maneuvers in Italy and Greece near the Yugoslav border were aimed at Yugoslavia. *Politika* (August 27) asserted that the operations were a “calculated, organized action of the Atlantic Pact command,” exposing “the attitude of this military organization toward efforts to stabilize the international situation after Israel's aggression.”

Foreign Trade Rises

In the first seven months of 1967, the value of Yugoslav exports rose five percent over the corresponding